AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended): An organic electroluminescent device, comprising:

a substrate;

a gate line on the substrate;

a data line crossing the gate line to define a pixel region;

a power control driver supplying a power voltage to a source terminal of the first driving thin film transistor through the power line, the power voltage having a first value during an emitting time section of a single frame and a second value during a rest time section of the single frame;

a power line connected to the power control driver, the power line substantially parallel to and spaced apart from the gate line;

a first switching thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the data line;

a first driving thin film transistor connected to the first switching thin film transistor and the power line;

a storage capacitor connected to the first driving thin film transistor and the power line;

an organic electroluminescent diode connected to a drain terminal of the first driving thin film transistor, wherein the organic electroluminescent device emits light during the emitting time section and does not emit light during the rest time section;

a gate driver connected to the gate line; and

a data driver connected to the data line~~; and~~

~~a power control driver supplying a power voltage to a source terminal of the first driving thin film transistor through the power line, the power voltage having a first value during an emitting time section of a single frame and a second value during a rest time section of the single frame~~.

2. (Original): The device according to claim 1, wherein the gate driver is disposed at a first side of the substrate, wherein the data driver is disposed at a second side adjacent to the first side, wherein the power control driver is disposed at a third side opposite to the first side.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Original): The device according to claim 1, wherein the first driving thin film transistor has

a driving gate electrode, a driving source electrode and a driving drain electrode, wherein the storage capacitor is connected to the driving gate electrode.

5. (Original): The device according to claim 1, further comprising a second switching thin film transistor connected to the first switching thin film transistor and a second driving thin film transistor connected to the first driving thin film transistor and the second switching thin film transistor.

6. (Currently Amended): An organic electroluminescent device, comprising:

a display panel including a gate line, a data line, a switching thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the data line, a driving thin film transistor and an organic electroluminescent diode, wherein gate, source and drain terminals of the driving thin film transistor are connected to the switching thin film transistor, a power line and the organic electroluminescent diode, respectively;

a gate driver supplying a gate signal to the gate line;

a data driver supplying a data signal to the data line;

a power control driver supplying a power voltage to the power line, the power voltage having a first value during an emitting time section of a single frame and a second value during a rest time section of the single frame,

wherein the power line is connected to the power control driver and substantially parallel to and spaced apart from the gate line.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Original): The device according to claim 6, further comprising a power block supplying an ON voltage to the power control driver, wherein the ON voltage has one value in the single frame.

9. (Original): The device according to claim 8, wherein the power control driver processes the ON voltage to be the power voltage.

10. (Original): The device according to claim 6, wherein the power line is substantially parallel

to and spaced apart from the gate line.

11. (Original): The device according to claim 6, wherein the display panel further includes a switching thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the data line, a driving thin film transistor connected to the switching thin film transistor and the power line and a storage capacitor connected to the driving thin film transistor and the power line.

12. (Original): The device according to claim 11, wherein the gate signal and the data signal are applied to the switching thin film transistor, wherein the power voltage is applied to the organic electroluminescent diode.

13. (Previously Presented): A driving method of an organic electroluminescent device having a driving circuit and a display panel, comprising:

applying a gate signal to a switching thin film transistor of the display panel;

applying a data signal to a driving thin film transistor of the display panel through the switching thin film transistor;

applying a first value of a power voltage through a source terminal of the driving transistor to an organic electroluminescent diode that is connected to a drain terminal of the driving transistor during an emitting time section of a single frame;

applying a second value of the power voltage through the source terminal of the driving transistor to the organic electroluminescent diode during a rest time section of the single frame.

14. (Original): The method according to claim 13, wherein the driving circuit includes a gate driver, a data driver and a power control driver.

15. (Original): The method according to claim 14, wherein the gate signal is supplied from the gate driver, wherein the data signal is supplied from the data driver, wherein the power voltage is supplied from the power control driver.

16. (Original): The method according to claim 15, wherein the gate signal turns ON/OFF the switching thin film transistor, wherein the data signal turns ON/OFF the driving thin film transistor.

17. (New): The device according to claim 6, wherein the power control driver processes an on voltage for the organic electroluminescent diode to have a periodic off section in single frame when the second value of the power voltage is supplied to the organic electroluminescent diode during the rest time section of the single frame.

18. (New): The method according to claim 13, wherein the power voltage is supplied from the power control driver.